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among the mountaineers he devoted his entire energies to the betterment of his neighbors. He built and furnished a school-house, and provided teachers. In connection with this building, equipment for manual training was provided, and much of the instruction in this branch was given by Professor Wing himself. He started the first free public library in North Carolina, the books for which were donated either by Professor Wing himself or through his personal solicitation.

When his physical strength began to fail he donated the school and library to the county, and returned to Boston. He was a lover of music and a student of languages, and in the society of his friends his last years were passed busily and happily.

Professor Wing was elected a Fellow of the Academy in 1874, and retained his fellowship until the time of his death.

H. P. TALBOT.

EDWARD STICKNEY WOOD (1846-1905)

Fellow in Class I, Section 3, 1879.

Edward Stickney Wood was born on April 28, 1846, and died July 11, 1905. He was the son of Alfred Wood and Laura Stickney Wood of Cambridge. After graduating from the Cambridge High School, he entered Harvard in 1863 and graduated with the class of 1867. He then entered the Harvard Medical School and completed his studies there in 1870, although he did not at that time receive his degree in medicine. After a period in the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, he entered the Massachusetts General Hospital and served there for a year as surgical house pupil. A vacancy occurring in the chemical department gave Dr. Wood his opportunity. Therefore after some time spent in Europe in the study of this branch of medical science he was appointed assistant professor and in 1876 he succeeded to the full professorship of Chemistry, which position he held until the time of his death.

His career as a teacher was attended with great success, his lectures being eminently practicable and intelligible, developing the enthusiasm which always attends the work of a popular lecturer. His judgment and advice were held in high esteem by the members of the faculty and

the President of the University. This was due to his calm and sympathetic temperament and good common-sense.

He occupied the position of leading medical expert in medico-legal cases all over New England and his record as a witness in many important trials won him universal regard in both the medical and legal profession.

Dr. Wood also found time for many articles in current medical literature, including addresses to medical bodies and participation in the discussions of the medical societies. With Robert Amory he translated the work of Neubauer and Vogel on "Urinary Analysis" and revised that portion of Wharton and Stillé on "Medical Jurisprudence" so far as his special line was concerned. In 1874 he was made a member of the commission which investigated the sanitary condition of the water of the Sudbury, Charles and other rivers. He also prepared in 1894 an important paper for the State Board of Health about "Arsenic in its relation to Domestic Life."

He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Massachusetts Medico Legal Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was also a member of the committee for the revision of the "Pharmacopoeia" in 1880 and chemist to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

He was a man of the most sterling character and much beloved and respected by all who came in contact with him.

J. COLLINS WARREN.

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT (1852-1908)

Fellow in Class III, Section 2, 1893.

John Henry Wright, Professor of Greek and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in Harvard University, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 25th, 1908. He was born at Urumyat, Persia, Feb. 4, 1852, the son of Rev. Austin Hazen Wright, a missionary in Persia from 1840 to 1865. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873, and became Asst. Professor of Ancient Languages (Greek and Latin) at what is now Ohio State University. In 1876 he re-